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ON THE VARIATION OF *APLUSTRUM AMPLUSTRE* LINNE.

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A short series of exceptionally fine specimens of this species has recently been presented to the Yale University Museum by Mr. Bruce Cartwright, Jr., '05. They were collected by him on Hammer Point, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, where they were quite common in the sand under coral and lava rocks.

The largest is eleven-eighths inches long and seven-eighths broad, and the smallest a little over seven-eighths inches long and five-eighths broad. There is considerable variation in the height of the spire; in the largest example each whorl, beyond the minute tilted and partly immersed nuclear one, is a little raised, forming a well elevated spire of about five-sixteenths of an inch in height. In others the early whorls are coiled in the same plane, forming an obtuse apex, and in one the coiling is reversed so that the early whorls are sunken. There is also great variation in the exposure on the last whorl. The pink and white color bands do not noticeably differ in width, but the black lines bordering them do vary, and in one instance an additional black line appears in the middle of the peripheral white band. There is also great variation in the forming of the inner lip of the aperture. In some of the specimens it closely adheres to the body of the shell and has an irregular outline with a free edge, which forms a distinctly lamella-like margin, or outer wall, to a deep open canal extending the entire length of the columella. In others it is seen only as an adherent patch just beneath the suture

and again appears, curving outward, at about the middle of the columella as the lamella-like margin.

One specimen has a conspicuous groove in the middle of the peripheral white band, and although very uniform, it is undoubtedly due to injury.

The species is well figured both by Adams and Pilsbry. It has been recorded from northeast Australia, Sandwich and other islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. Type loc., Mauritius.

A NEW FLORIDIAN AMNICOLA.

BY WILLIAM H. DALL.¹

Some fresh-water marl from a swamp at the south end of Lake Panasoffkee, six feet below the present surface, collected by Mr. A. M. Harper, was recently submitted for examination by Mr. C. A. Davis, of the U. S. Geological Survey. It contained a number of species known to live in the region, in determining which I had the kind assistance of Dr. H. A. Pilsbry. One species which will probably be found living, later on, seems to be new.

AMNICOLA HARPERI n. sp.

Shell minute, depressed, rapidly enlarging, with about three whorls; surface smooth, except for faint incremental lines, almost polished, the whorls are full and rounded, almost circular in section, thus forming a deep suture; umbilicus wide and deep, the whorl evenly rounding into it; aperture nearly circular, with a faint angulation where it touches the preceding whorl, the margin entire, simple, slightly expanded, the plane of the aperture slightly oblique. Height of shell 1.2, diameter 1.3, diameter of aperture 0.7 mm.

This little shell looks like a very minute replica of *Valvata sincera*, and if it were not for the slight angulation of the aperture would have been referred to *Valvata*. No Lymnæas were found in the marl. The species associated with *A. harperi* were: *Pisidium* sp.; *Succinea* sp.; *Physa heterostropha*; *Ancylus tardus*; *Planorbis trivolvis*, *parvus*, *dilatatus*, and *alabamensis* var. *avus*; *Paludestrina monas* Pils., and *brevissima* Pils.; *Annicola johnsoni* and *augustina* of Pilsbry; *Vivipara georgiana* Lea and *Goniobasis papillosa* Anth.

¹By permission of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey.